

## The Phrophecu

By H. M. EGBERT

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Jim Bennett and Arthur Royce were described as the two boys in the village who least resembled each other. Bennett was selling newspapers when he was seven and planning a monopoly among village magazine subscribers. Arthur Royce at that age was described as the best pupil in the Sunday school. Naturally Jim was the favorite among the townspeople, who admired him a good deal more than they admired Arthur.

However, Arthur was not sanctimonious. He was just a hard-working, docile sort of chap. At fifteen he was clerking in a store to support his widowed mother, and turning in his three dollars a week to take out her Civil War pension. At the same age Jim Bennett was expelled from school as incorrigible, and being laughed at and petted by his adoring parents, who were already planning his college career. Thomas Bennett was president of two banks and reputed to be rolling in money.

At the same age Millicent Patterson was publicly telling Arthur that she preferred Jim anyhow, because he wasn't a milkop, and beside Jim was rich and she meant to marry a wealthy man when she grew up.

"I'm going to be wealthy," answered Arthur, setting his teeth, "and you're going to marry me."

Millicent was secretly impressed, but she made short work of Arthur's pre-



Saw That He Was Quite Dead.

tensions. "I wouldn't marry you in a million years," she said. "The man I marry must be able to college."

Arthur planned to work his way through college, but his mother lived through a long period of invalidism, and that put an end to his ambitious plans. What happened was that Bennett senior took the boy into his bank, where, at twenty-two, he was earning ten dollars a week. Soon afterward Bennett senior died, leaving the banks to Jim, and Jim came home from college with the expressed intention of making things hum.

Millicent and Arthur were on speaking acquaintance, but the young fellow had never got much further with her. When Jim came home there was not much doubt whom she preferred. She did not take much pains to hide it from Arthur, either.

Arthur went to work for Jim, who considerably raised his salary to twelve dollars. He told him, with a grin, that he would be able to get married on it, if he lived frugally.

By this time Jim Bennett and Millicent Patterson were as good as engaged, in the opinion of the townspeople. Jim Bennett operated a car—two cars, for the matter of that, and the two were to be seen together everywhere. People went so far as to say that if they were not engaged they ought to be.

They were engaged, but what determined Millicent to have it announced was the behavior of Arthur Royce. He was calling on her by this time, and one evening he seemed somehow different from what he usually was. Millicent said to herself, with a laugh, that he was falling in love with her. But she was not prepared for his sudden proposal, nor for the tragic way in which he took her refusal.

"I always told you I'd marry a rich man and a college man, and you are neither, Arthur," said Millicent.

"And I told you I would marry you, and I will," answered the boy.

"Maybe you will," replied the girl, "but I'm going to marry Mr. Bennett first, anyway." She stretched out a slim, white hand. "This is my engagement ring," she said. "Isn't it pretty?"

Arthur ran from the house. A week later the engagement was announced. Somehow there lurked the rudiments of a heart in Millicent. She was sorry for Arthur, and she said nothing about his proposal to Jim.

But that was what was at the back of her request that the announcement should be made. Nobody was greatly surprised, and everyone said that she was a lucky girl, and maybe Jim Bennett would steady down a bit with her hand on the checkbook.

They were married in the Presbyterian church, and the wedding was the event of the week. There were columns about it in the papers. Arthur read lay in his hall bedroom. His grip lay, packed, on the bed. He had resolved to run away, anywhere, without notice, but when he had finished reading them he suddenly sat up and squared his shoulders.

"I'll stay," he said. "And I'll get her. Somehow—in heaven if not on earth."

Which expression, though far-fetched, might be pardonable in a young fellow of twenty-three.

Jim Bennett had made things hum when he returned from college, as he had said he would, and he kept up the process after his return from the honeymoon. During the next two years Jim Bennett and his wife made the money fly. They inhabited the finest house in the town, and life was for them a succession of entertainments and pleasures. Arthur Royce was now getting twenty dollars a week. Bennett never saw him and seemed to have forgotten him. But Millicent bowed. There is something about a rejected lover that makes a woman feel tender toward him.

Two years passed and Bennett became a financial leader in the place. A few who watched knew that his affairs were unstable. Arthur was among these. And for Millicent's sake he dressed the crash that must come. But Bennett plunged more wildly, until the banks were tottering on the verge of the precipice, while Bennett juggled with his millions and refused to look facts in the face.

He treated his wife badly, too, everyone knew. There were reports of his infatuation for several women successively. Arthur saw Millicent rarely, but he noticed the progressive look of unhappiness upon her face.

Bennett began to notice Royce again. He promoted him to twenty-five, chiefly because another bank, an old, conservative institution, wanted to get hold of him. Arthur would gladly have left, but he had an instinct against leaving his present bank when it was in difficulties.

One day the truth came out. Arthur had been sent to Bennett's house on an important errand. He found Bennett out, but as he was about to leave Millicent came in.

"What did he send you for?" she cried hysterically.

"The manager sent me, Mrs. Bennett. It was about a private matter."

"A banking matter?"

"Yes."

She burst into tears. "I thought he sent you to taunt me," she cried. "He has told me I ought to have married you. O, I am so wretched."

She cried on his shoulder. During that interval the young man learned many things—of Bennett's infidelity, of his dishonesty. He had made her life a misery from the day they were married.

Presently she grew calm. "I should not have spoken in this way," she said. "But sometimes I think of the old days—do you ever remember them, Arthur?"

Remember them? When they lay upon his mind forever?

Somehow he managed to tear himself away. His last memory of Millicent was of a pale-faced woman who watched him at the door pathetically, as if nothing in life was worth living for.

Faster and faster Bennett's banks careered toward disaster. The coming crash was clear to everybody now. Bennett himself went about with an anxious face and gloom expression. It was at first a matter of months, then of weeks—then people just waited.

Arthur Royce waited. He was thinking all the time of Millicent and wondering what she would do.

One afternoon Bennett sent for Arthur to come to his house. Arthur had not been there since that last interview with Millicent. He did not like the task; but he went, because it was part of his duty.

"Mr. Bennett is in his library, sir," said the butler. "He said you were to go right in when you came."

Arthur went in. He saw Bennett seated at his desk. Bennett did not look up, and when Arthur approached he saw that he was quite dead, with a bullet hole through his head. Upon the desk was a letter addressed to him. Arthur opened it.

"Take her. She loves you," was all that it contained.

Arthur never quite remembered the details of the following hour—his hasty summons of a doctor, the terrified servants; lastly Millicent, whom he had vainly tried to keep out of the room, standing before her husband's body. And she wrung her hands, and all she could say was:

"I meant to leave him tomorrow."

It was six months before Arthur saw Millicent Bennett again. She had been traveling. When she came back she went to her old home. She announced that she was going to open a school. All the heartlessness seemed to have died when Bennett died.

But Arthur had other plans for her. "Do you remember, dear," he said to her one day, "how I used to tell you you would marry me, and your own prophecy? Yours has come true. Now make mine true. I am going to take over the management of the Fifth National next month, and—dearest, I have loved you so long."

And Arthur thus came into his own.

**Historic Pawnee Rock.**  
A short distance north of Pawnee Rock station, Kansas, is a high southward-facing cliff of sandstone known as Pawnee rock, projecting as a rocky promontory from the broad ridge that forms the north side of the valley. The elements and the hand of man, says a report of the geological survey, have made great changes in its size and appearance since the days when the Santa Fe trail passed along its base. Here there were many encounters between the savages and the whites, and also between hostile bands of Indians, for the place is noted not only in pioneer history but in Indian traditions as well. Names and initials of many travelers from the early trappers, the "forty-niners" to the later army detachments, have been scratched on the smooth faces of the ledges.

**Was Looking for Easy Money.**  
I asked for alimony of \$50 a week. I see women are getting that right along. "But madam," expostulated the lawyer, "your husband is earning only \$12." "What's that got to do with it? I thought the government provided the alimony."

**The Union.**  
"I see where an illuminated keyhole has been invented." "That will be great for a man who comes home late at night."

## In Woman's Realm

Practical Sports Clothes Have Been Designed by the Leading Parisian Modistes, of Which This Skating Suit Is a Sample—  
Bridesmaids' Hats That Have the Sanction of  
Recognized Leaders of Fashion.

There are plenty of practical sports clothes for those who really take part in winter pastimes, and there are just as many sports clothes de luxe for those who dress with an eye to placing themselves in harmony with their environment. These are made to be looked at and are marvels of adaptation of exquisite materials to sports styles.

A skating suit, shown in the picture, is made for real service. It is a midly blouse of a special knitted material in Scotch colorings, trimmed with a plain knitted material. The plain trimming matches the predominating color in the midly, and the skirt is made of the same plain cloth.

For real utility sports clothes, soft, lightweight but warm materials, like



SKATING SUIT, DESIGNED FOR SERVICE.

Jersey and camel's-hair cloth, are most satisfactory. The sweater goes without saying as the most important feature in the sports outfit, and some of the smartest ones have wide belts, while practically all of them have pockets. Matched sets include sweater, cap, and scarf to match, or sets of hat, scarf and bag, or cap, scarf and muff.

The convertible scarf is something new, in a long scarf which may be made into scarf and cap in one. All sorts of sets are trimmed with heavy yarns and worsteds in contrasting colors.

Elderdown is a familiar material that serves the purpose for making inexpensive sets. In white trimmed with white yarn it makes a cap, scarf and bag for the skates, of much distinction.



PRETTY HATS FOR BRIDESMAIDS.

The heavy yarn is used for overcasting seams and edges and for tassels which finish the scarf ends and decorate the cap and bag.

These yarns are used in the same way on hats and bags of silk for sports wear. One of the handsomest novelties is a set of hat and bag of blue silk lined with gold. Blue and gold yarn overcasts all the seams in the bag and in the crown of the hat. The tassels, of the same yarn, are fastened to the top of the hat and the bottom of the bag with snap fasteners, and may be removed so that the set may be worn either side out. Mustard-colored fabrics look particularly well

with tassels of vari-colored worsteds.

Any month in the year is the best time for a wedding—if the bride chooses it. An Indian summer setting, or a snowland little world as a background, may seem a happier choice than June when all the details of the great event show a reckoning with the season.

In the three hats shown in the illustration prevailing styles in picturesque millinery give the bride a choice for herself or for her maids, that cannot go wrong. Each one of them represents a type recognized as appropriate in any season. The largest hat, with wide, graceful brim, is of light gray velvet faced with pale rose satin. The ever-present metallic touch appears in the lacing of silver cord across the

## AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

The movement of Negro laborers from the South in large numbers during the past few months has created considerable discussion in the public press, North and South, and not a little concern in parts of the South, writes a correspondent of the New York Times. A striking feature of most of this discussion is the absence of statements about the migration of Negroes before the present movement. The migration of Negroes northward in considerable numbers year by year for the last two or three decades has been quietly going on, although it may not have attracted much attention.

The indication of this movement since 1880 is shown by the percentage of increase of the Negro population of the following nine Northern and border cities: Boston, Greater New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind., Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The census figures for these nine cities showed that between 1880 and 1890 it increased about 35.2 per cent; from 1890 to 1900 it increased about 74.4 per cent, and from 1900 to 1910 about 37.4 per cent. In the first decade the increase was more than three times the increase of the total Negro population; in the second period it was more than four times as large and shows the influence of the economic disturbances of the period. In the last period the increase was nearly three times larger than the increase of the total Negro population.

The rate of increase in the southern cities has been large, although less than that of the northern cities during the same period, indicating that similar causes were operating to draw Negroes to southern cities, although these causes were weaker than those operating in northern cities. The percentage increase of Negroes in 15 southern cities was, from 1880 to 1890, about 38.7; from 1890 to 1900, about 20.6; from 1900 to 1910 (16 cities with addition of Birmingham, Ala.), 20.6 per cent. These percentages are based upon census figures for the following cities: Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; Birmingham and Mobile, Ala. and New Orleans, La. It may be added in passing that from 1880 to 1910 the increase of white population in these southern cities has been very similar to that of the Negroes.

The causes of this movement during this longer period have been the same as those affecting the Negro population in the last few months. The only difference has been the increase in the volume of the movement because of the increase in its influencing causes.

Los Angeles recently appointed a Negro to the office of policeman in connection with the juvenile bureau. She is Mrs. George A. Robinson and she is the first woman in the United States to hold such an office.

She is a most unusual woman. Before taking up her residence in Los Angeles she battled for woman suffrage in Colorado. All her spare time she has devoted to the acquirement of an education. She speaks French fluently and is now mastering Spanish. To do good to her race and to society is the mainspring of all her energies. She has organized various political and civic clubs among the colored people until now she is known as the Booker T. Washington of Los Angeles.

"Let us turn from the creative field to that of performance, and see what the future holds out for us there. As the Negro lends his own inflection to any tongue he learns, so his touch on the piano differs from the white man's. Here, too, his natural potentialities must expand," asserts David Mannes in an article written for the New York Evening Post. "Negroes either pick up instruments or play on instruments of percussion; to my knowledge they have never turned to bowed instruments. So it is that the difficulty for the Negro in playing on the violin lies in the bow. In their management of it they may approach the fine and natural legato of their own voices."

"If people could hear Miss Richardson, the pupil of Mme. Legliska and now an instructor at the Music School Settlement for Colored People in Harlem, play the 'Toccata' of Debussy and 'To a Wild Rose,' by MacDowell, they would realize that between those pieces lies a varied range of musical dynamism all within the reach of our colored people."

Mr. Mannes emphasizes the "intense spiritual feeling" of the Negro race as

"Safety first" signs are placed in hemispherical bases, so they right themselves in case they are knocked out of place by passing vehicles.

The Philippines assembly has put up a substantial prize for a means of destroying a tobacco insect pest without injuring the tobacco.

The reach of the inner surfaces of the teeth as well as the outside is the aim of a double-ended toothbrush invented by a Memphis dentist.

**Artillery in the Bible.**  
Did you know that several kinds of artillery are mentioned in the Bible? Most of the machinery mentioned in the Old Testament is a sort of cannon, intended for siege. During the reign of Uzziah, engines, invented by cunning men, were put on the towers and upon the bulwarks to shoot arrows and great stones (II Chronicles 26:15). In his great prophecy, Ezekiel foretold that battering rams would be set up against the walls of Jerusalem (Ezekiel 4:2; 21:22). Jeremiah or-

In her official position she visits the cafes, dance halls and other places frequented by Negro juveniles. She is so highly regarded by her people that as soon as a colored mother finds on her hands an unmanageable daughter she at once notifies Mrs. Robinson and leaves the matter in her hands. And it is well attended to and usually the girl is brought around to a decorous frame of mind.

Mrs. Robinson is aiming to establish an orphanage for colored children in Los Angeles and is meeting with support among the white people. There are 4,000 colored orphans in California, and few places provided for their care.

While in Colorado Mrs. Robinson took an active part in politics. She was the first colored woman to attend a convention in that state and later was in the convention which selected delegates to the national convention which nominated Roosevelt for the presidency. It was she who seconded the nomination for mayor of Jesse F. McDonald, an obscure mining man of Leadville at that time. Later he became governor of Colorado.

The house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal general convention, in session at St. Louis, adopted an amendment to the convention authorizing provincial synods to elect suffragan bishops for any diocese in the province to have authority over any particular area.

The amendment, if it is adopted by the house of bishops and approved by the next general convention, will be a solution for the present problem of racial Episcopalians, which has been urged particularly because of the Negro parishes in the church. The suffragan bishop would be under the direction of the diocesan bishop.

Opposition to the amendment was voiced in the house of deputies on the ground that a Negro never could be "a father in Christ to Negroes."

In reply it was urged that as there are now Negro clergymen there was no valid objection to Negro bishops for Negroes.

To perpetuate the work of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee institute it is now proposed to raise a fund which will make a permanent foundation for the work carried on at the institute by him and now under the able charge of Robert R. Moton. Tuskegee institute has accomplished a vast deal of good for the Negroes—both for those who have attended the school and for those who, while never within its walls, have nevertheless profited by the principles inculcated there. Tuskegee institute has also been a valued help to the white people of the South in their efforts to assist the Negroes to become a useful and efficient part of humanity. Certainly every Southerner will be glad to see ample funds placed at the disposal of the institution to insure its permanence in a widening scope of labor for the best interests of both the races.

Notre Dame university of Wisconsin has a Grand Army post composed entirely of priests. After the war many of the priests who had taken part met at Notre Dame and organized the post. The first commander was the Very Rev. William E. Corby, chaplain of the famous Irish brigade of New York.

The annual income in the electrical industries is equal to the total annual expenditures of the United States government.

The initial force in its musical inspiration. Upon this basis he builds his belief in the efficacy of music as a factor in a nation's preparedness, and in this theory he is sustained by J. Rosamond Johnson, director of the colored Music School Settlement, and one of the foremost composers that his race has produced. Of this characteristic of the colored people Mr. Mannes says: "Their musical inspiration as a rule has as its initial force an intense spiritual feeling so common in the black race, literate and illiterate. True preparedness means the stimulating of the poetical, musical and dramatic qualities of the child of today so that the man and the woman of tomorrow shall resist the onslaughts of material aggression."

Some years ago, when there was danger Fisk university, the school for Negroes at Nashville, Tenn., would have to close for lack of funds a group of students went over the country singing Negro folk songs to obtain money. Again money is badly needed at Fisk, and again the Fisk Jubilee Singers are raising funds.

A man in California has fenced in his estate by chains connecting cement posts, made and colored to represent tree stumps.

From heretofore waste tomato seeds Italian canners are making an oil with rapidity qualities that is useful in varnishes.

A memorial erected to the memory of wireless operators who have been lost with their ships has been dedicated at New York.

dered the children of Benjamin to "pour out the engine of shot" against Jerusalem (Jer. 6:6). Ezekiel also prophesied that Nebuchadnezzar would pour out the engine of shot and would set up engines of war against the walls of Jerusalem (Ezekiel 26:9).

**Just Possible.**  
"Oh, see the dancing snowflakes," exclaimed the fair maid.

"Yes," said her gentleman friend, "they are practicing for the snowball probably."

## HOME TOWN HELPS

BUILDING ON DEFINITE PLAN

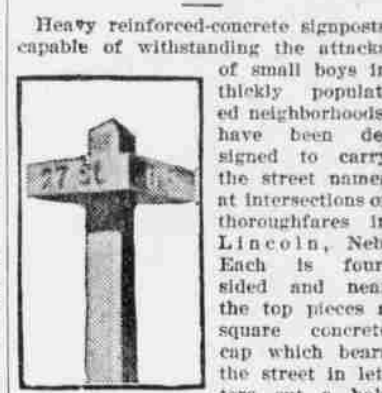
Country Has Been Quick to Recognize Advantages of Having Expert Lay Out City.

Town planning has received so much attention within the last ten years that it is developing into a new profession and one that promises to be most remunerative. The obvious advantage of a brand new city, built up from the ground on a plan in harmony with modern developments, over the city which was evolved from a small village in which sanitation, convenience and civic beauty were unthought of, has been recognized by a number of corporations in the selection of sites for manufacturing plants. The need of persons competent to plan new cities as well as to remodel old ones led the University of Pennsylvania to establish a course of city planning. It has been under the direction of B. Armin Haldeman, city engineer of Philadelphia; Carol Aronovici and Bernard Newman of the Philadelphia housing commission and Prof. James P. Liebenberger of the university.

A number of cities are now establishing commissions for the purpose of procuring a definite plan suited to individual municipal need. New York recently established such a commission and the group of public buildings which are adding so materially to the efficiency and beauty of Cleveland were built from plans which recognized the peculiar and distinctive conditions of that city. Dallas and Galveston, Tex., Birmingham, Ala., and Reading, Pa., are among other cities which have recently adopted a definite plan upon which future improvements will be based.

### ADD TO CITY'S APPEARANCE

Concrete Signposts in Use at Lincoln, Neb., Are Ornamental as Well as Useful.



Heavy reinforced-concrete signposts capable of withstanding the attacks of small boys in thickly populated neighborhoods, have been designed to carry the street names at intersections of thoroughfares in Lincoln, Neb. Each is four-sided and near the top pieces a square concrete cap which bears the street in letters cut a half-

inch deep in its faces. The post is about seven feet in height and costs approximately \$3. In addition to being of substantial construction it has the added virtue of sightliness.

On the other hand, it is of a type which is difficult to read at night unless exceptionally well illuminated.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

### EMPTY LOTS MADE TO BLOOM

Denver's School Garden Crusade is Intended to Turn Them All Into Patches of Beauty.

Denver is carrying on a school garden crusade that is expected to make a beauty spot of every empty lot in that city. Already the results are said to be remarkable. Houston has thousands of vacant lots—more of them probably than any other city of our size in the country—and they are not things of beauty. Few of them are at present, but they are ever present. Some there are that are examples of the loveliness that any vacant space may be made to show, but these are few. Yet it is easier to make a lot beautiful here than anywhere else in the country. There is no excuse for a single ugly spot in any city.

### BEST KIND OF COMBINATION

White Lilies With Background of Blue Delphiniums Will Make Any Garden Beautiful.

Put it down in your garden note book that in another year you will have rows of white lilies with a background of blue delphiniums. If you have once seen that combination you will not rest content until you have it in your own garden. In a place near Tuxedo, N. Y., there have been this year four rows of lilies with the delphinium background across the entire end of a large garden. Its beauty was equaled only by the fragrance.

### Down With the Street Sign.

Signs that encroach upon the streets are a nuisance that ought not to be tolerated, and Philadelphia streets will be safer and less cluttered up if the police will really enforce the recent municipal ordinance limiting the size and position of such structures. Signs of this character belong in the same class as overhead wires. They are disfiguring to the streets over which they hang and they introduce a distinct element of danger at times of storm or fire. We have been too indifferent or indulgent in the past, and the growth of the signs under the stimulus of competition has passed the point of toleration.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

**True Resignation.**  
The Spinster (an invalid)—Is it true that marriages are made in heaven?

The Parson—That is the universal belief.

The Spinster—Well, if that's the case, I'll tell the doctor not to call again.

**Some Effort.**

"Why do people so often lock the stable door after the horse is stolen?"

"Just to show what they can do when they try."